CANADIAN CAMPING

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE CANADIAN CAMPING ASSOCIATION

DECEMBER, 1969

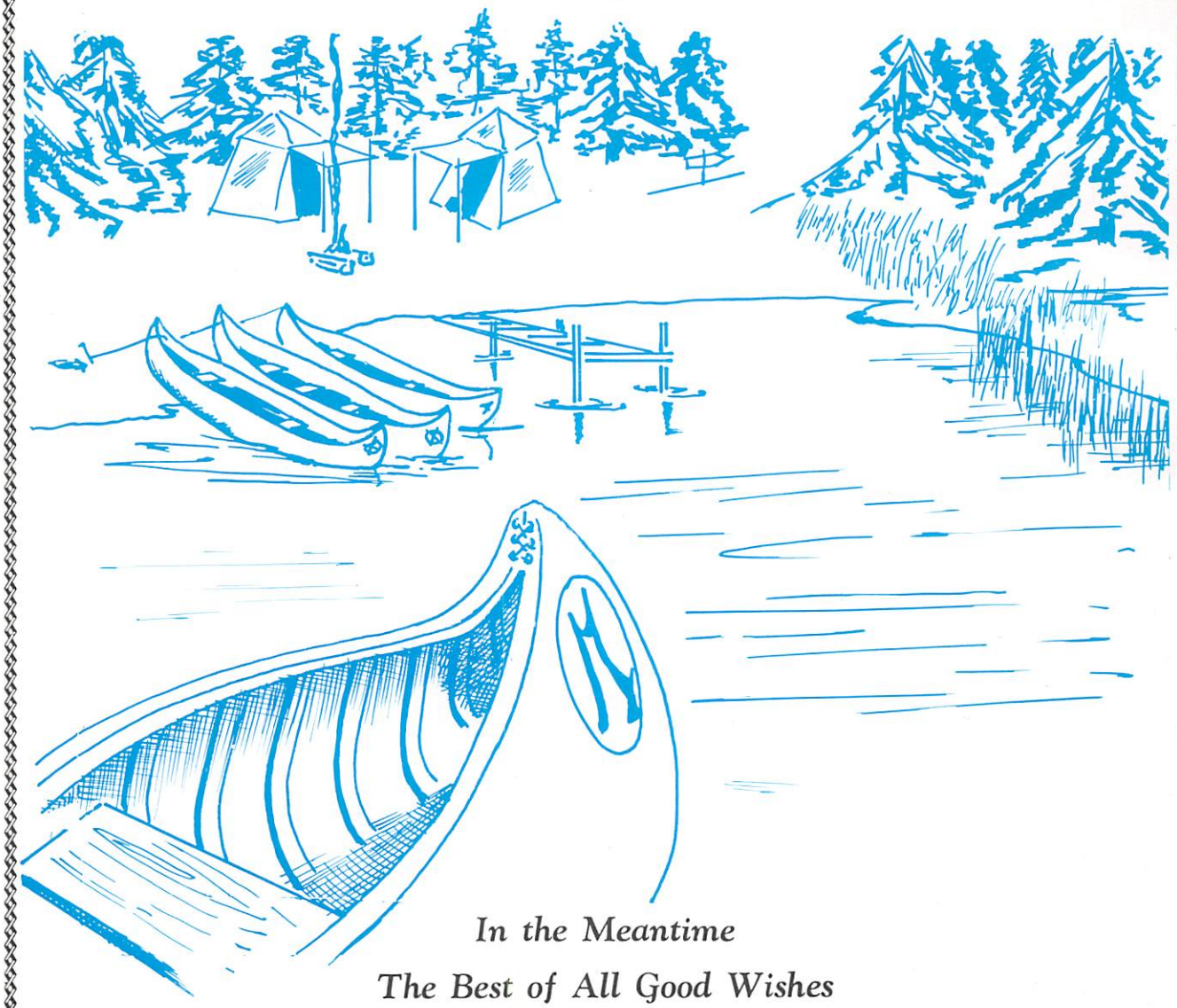
LOOKING FORWARD

to

A Successful Camping Season

in

1970



In the Meantime

The Best of All Good Wishes

GIBBONS FOODS LIMITED

49 ADVANCE ROAD

TORONTO 18, CANADA

TELEPHONE 239-1421

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Vol. 22 December, 1969 No. 1

Editorial	Don Groff	4
News from the Provinces		4
The Society of Camp Directors		5
The House that Jack Built		8
In The Cause of Good Leadership	Laurence J. Taylor	11
Rocketry at Camp Tawingo	Harry Brown	15
They Camp in Greece Too	Ann Russe Prewitt	17
Woodfire and Candlelight	Mary S. Edgar	20
Royal Life Saving Society of Canada	Joselyn Palm	21
My Relationship With God	Margaret Govan	22
Point of View on Life Jackets	Kirk A. W. Wipper	24
C.I.T. Speaking	Carolyn Ann Bennett	25

Cover Photograph Courtesy Camp Ponacka

CANADIAN CAMPING ASSOCIATION
Box 2773, Station "D", Ottawa 4, Ont.

Honorary President—Miss Mary S. Edgar
President—The Rev. David Hartry, Box 1622, Halifax, N.S.
Executive Secretary—Barry Bryant, Box 2773, Station "D", Ottawa 4, Ont.
1st. Vice-President—Mrs. Betty Campbell, 50 Dutch Village Rd., Halifax, N.S.
2nd Vice-President—Tom Creighton, c/o Box 1165, Halifax, N.S.
Treasurer—Robert Gregory, c/o Bank of Montreal, Fairview, Halifax, N.S.
Secretary—Mrs. Gregory Robert, c/o 5770 Tower Terrace, Halifax, N.S.
Publisher—Broydon Printers Ltd., 164 Sherbrooke St., Peterborough, Ont.
Editorial Committee: Don Groff, Chairman, Joyce Bertram, Eanswythe Flynn, Margaret Govan, Jean Darrach, Jocelyn Palm, John Latimer, Ann Prewitt, Bruno Morawetz, Jack Pearse, Kirk Wipper, Mary L. Northway.

PAST PRESIDENTS

*Taylor Statten, Toronto; *Dais L. Gass, Montreal; Anne I. Vail, Montreal; W. E. (Ted) Yard, Toronto; Irwin Haladner, Toronto; F. M. VanWagner, Montreal; Kenneth H. Murray, Montreal; Don Smith, Edmonton; Mrs. May Brown, Vancouver; Douglas McEwen, Winnipeg.

PROVINCIAL OFFICES

B.C. Camping Association—616 E. Cordova St., Vancouver 4, B.C.
Alberta Camping Association—2402 27th St. S.W., Calgary 4, Alberta.
Northern Alberta Branch—10032 - 103rd St., Edmonton 15, Alberta.
Saskatchewan Camping Association—87 Caldwell Rd., Regina, Sask.
Manitoba Camping Association—444 River Avenue, Winnipeg 13, Manitoba.
Eastern Ontario Camping Conference—2131 Neepawa Avenue, Ottawa 13, Ontario.
Ontario Camping Association—501 Yonge Street, Suite 13, Toronto 200, Ontario.
Quebec Camping Association—2233 Belgrave Ave., Montreal 261, Quebec.
Nova Scotia Camping Association—P.O. Box 1622, Halifax, N.S.
Newfoundland & Labrador Camping Association—P.O. Box 4188, St. John's, Newfoundland

EDITORIALS

With this issue of the Canadian Camping Magazine we are introducing its "new look". Recommendations from the CCA Board and our own review as Publications Committee have led to the change in format and process now evident before you.

From mimeograph to letterpress to offset; from stationery size to fold-over booklet, to display size; so has the history of our magazine developed alongside the growth of our camping movement. In its present form, the magazine offers the opportunity for rapid communication, visual presentation and flexibility, in order to reflect the dynamic and fluid society in which we live.

Format and process will not accomplish these objectives alone, however. The content, both written and pictoral, must also be in keeping with "the scene".

In this regard our movement and our magazine have not changed. We still depend upon the members of the camping association to contribute their opinions, news and experience through the medium of our magazine. With the new format this broadens to include photo material as well as the written word. Our strength as a voluntary organization is still embodied in the vitality of the membership — and that vitality will be evidenced only in the active and conscientious efforts such as those represented in submissions for the magazine.

The new format and process offer the opportunity. The vitality of our camping community will be measured by the way in which we utilize that opportunity.

Don Groff,
Chairman, Publications Comm.

NEWS FROM THE PROVINCES

From the Manitoba Camping Association comes news that Mrs. Nancy McGregor will take over the position of Executive Secretary formerly held by Mrs. Helene deWit who recently adopted a new daughter. Nancy has advised that the new address for the Association is 444 River Avenue, Winnipeg 13, Manitoba. Our good wishes go out to Helene and to Nancy in their respective new "careers".

A news release from Miss Elizabeth Mouland, Secretary of the Newfoundland and Labrador Camping Association lists the 1969-70 Executive as:

Major A. Browning	Past President
Eric Russell	President
Terry Healey	Vice President
Elizabeth Mouland	Secretary Treasurer
Bob LeMessurier	Member at Large
Levi Mehaney	Member at Large

P.O. Box 4188, St. John's, Newfoundland, is the new address.

Keep These Dates

Feb. 19/20 & 21.

Quebec Camping Association Convention.
Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montreal.

Feb. 25 - 28

American Camping Association Convention,
St. Louis, Mo.

Mar. 5/6 & 7

Ontario Camping Association Conference.
Skyline Hotel, Toronto.

THE SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL CAMP DIRECTORS

Dr. J. Harry Ebbs

For a number of years, camp directors have felt the need of a professional group to promote higher standards amongst directors, a camping body outside the Ontario Camping Association. In 1968, at a special session during the annual O.C.A. Conference, a packed audience heard and discussed with Dr. Harry Ebbs, the results of a survey concerning the experience and qualifications of those presently engaged in directing children's camps.

From then on planning meetings have taken place, at which the foundations were laid for such a Society, and in the Spring of this year, the following five members were elected as Directors: Dr. Harry Ebbs, Mrs. Elsie Palter, Messrs. Ron Johnstone, Clifford Labbett, and Bruno Morawetz, of which Dr. Ebbs is the Founding President.

We cannot do better than re-print the full address presented by Dr. Ebbs at the Founding Banquet held at the Rosedale Golf Club, Toronto on May 21st, 1969.

Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a great honor for me to be asked to address you on this occasion when we gather to celebrate the founding of a new society. Some of you know that there have been abortive attempts to start such a movement in the past. Several years ago, after consulting members of the Ontario Camping Ascociation and the Canadian Camping Association I was encouraged to explore the possibility of a Society of Camp Directors, which might become a professional organization similar to the societies of other professions. Unfortunately it was somewhat premature, since the Camping Associations were involved in organizational problems at that time and feared that a special group might cause a divison within the ranks of their own association. This was also the case in the American Camping Association.

Many people have asked, and I know you have, why there should be a Society of Professional Camp Directors. It is my opinion that camping has similar interests to many of the professions, and that properly qualified and experienced camp directors can be classed with teachers, zoologists, foresters, minerologists, geologists, engineers, psychologists, sociologists, physicians, etc., whose professions bring them into contact with many of the areas of camping.

It is difficult for some people to understand that a person who is highly qualified and working in camp directing, is following a pursuit which can be called professional. Naturally, the occupation is somewhat different to that of other professional people because camping is different—it is a "way of life", which in many respects is different to everyday living. It is usually associated with the out-of-doors, involving a degree of adventure. It is associated with a return to nature, a healty form of living, a different form of physical activity, and in our case, group living for youth. There are many different disciplines or professions that are interested in this camping movement which has been going on for more than 70 years and which, from the beginning, has been largely associated with youth.

How did it all start? I am not going to try to trace its history, but I am sure that everyone here is aware that in this part of the world, Cochrane, Statten, Chapman, Plewman, Danson, and others in boys' camping and Mary Edgar, Mary Hamilton, Fanny Case, and Ferna Halliday and Ethel Statten among others, started girls' camping. They all began in a modest way and through sheer work, drive, dedication, inspiration, and a lot of luck, advanced children's camping to the level that it enjoys in Canada today. They developed what I like to call the "art" of camping. They practiced this art, it is true, partially by trial and error, but gradually they demonstrated a way of life which proved increasingly popular and was accepted generally as something good and beneficial. So the art of camp directing developed through skills in organization, inspired leadership, and a vision. They did not have much background knowledge to turn to. They created knowledge by trying out programmes applicable to the needs of youth and upon this foundation gradually drew from other disciplines as well as from their own skills and knowledge which enriched their own experience.

At the beginning of this century, we began the period of so-called modern science which started with the discovery of x-ray, electrons, radio-activity, etc. This created a new world characterized by speed, atomic energy, shrinking distances, and many other things which we are now beginning to accept as commonplace. Our world has changed

and we are in the struggle to try to keep up with all the new knowledge, something at which even the computers are not yet completely successful.

What about the other side of living? What about the human being who has to adjust to a changing physical world? This is where, I think, camping can still play a big part; that is, in the area of the social sciences and their application to camping, and along with their importance in living in this new world. Knowledge in this field is hard to come by. It is slow. It deals with people not animals or material in a test tube, such as one finds in basic science. How much of the science of living is part of camping? I think that it is a large part, and that it is here that camping can emerge as a force by producing new knowledge, by making a professional approach to the practice of camping through the social sciences as well as through the physical sciences.

There are two types of research: theoretical or basic research and applied research. A profession is professing to know significant subject matter backed up by scientific facts. To begin with, you have an hypothesis with possible true facts which have to be tested before being accepted. You can have a theory about something in camping, which is more definite, but it also must be tested. If enough theories about camping are found to be true, then you have a body of knowledge. In a paper by Mendryk of the University of Alberta, he pointed out that if you do research and prove beyond reasonable doubt that a theory is true and if this is generally accepted, then you can call it a law. And so as a field of knowledge becomes enlarged, it becomes known and accepted and it guides its practitioners. As a result, we have the foundations for a profession. Many other professions and disciplines share some of the body of knowledge about camping. They have put it together with other related knowledge as the background for their own profession.

The camper belongs to many people and to a variety of disciplines. This makes it important that camp directors become inter-disciplinary in their approach in order that they can understand and exchange information with other professions who have knowledge, interest and involvement in camping. In this way, we can develop mutual respect but even more important is the feeling of freedom to mix, to associate, and to share in the development of one's profession.

A good example of this is in the sociology of leisure and recreation which encompasses outdoor education; something with which camping would be very much concerned. After all, school camping is an off-shoot of outdoor education which has always been practised in summer camps. I think, that camping is still the backbone of outdoor education. We should continue to study our contribution and approach to this important growing field. There is no reason why professional camp directors cannot give direction and leadership to the outdoor education movement.

In the early organization of a professional society it is necessary to motivate its members to continue to learn through research, through the interpretation and application of the research of others. Keeping up to date can be accomplished in advanced courses or special sessions within the Society itself. Most important of all is the stimulation of each other to bring forward problems, to look for unsolved questions and wherever possible, to initiate research.

Every profession has a form of discipline which is sometimes spelled out in a statement of ethics, but which usually need not be written, since it becomes an inner force within the total and the individual membership. It probably stems from a feeling of pride on the part of the individual as a member of a professional society, which guards jealously its reputation in the eyes of the outside world and strives constantly to keep the profession reaching for higher levels of excellence.

This new society of Professional Camp Directors is, I believe, the first in North America. I am sure that it will be watched with great interest by many persons. Some will be eager to join, because it should raise camping to a new level of professional development. It will be necessary to establish, review and up-grade standards quite frequently. The founding members will be charged with the responsibility of guarding its membership to ensure that it will continue to command respect. Its continued success will depend upon our ability to encourage young people to become qualified for admission. This can only come about through inspiring potentially good camp directors to engage in pursuits which will qualify them for admission. We must develop such persons, acting as their sponsors and introducing them to our meetings in order to give papers or take part in our discussions. Only in this way can the total membership assess them and decide whether they meet the qualifications and standards which are expected in our Society.

Finally, we have a great opportunity to do something which others have not dared to do. The next few years will determine whether or not we are ready to become a profession, to think and act as professional people, and to make a significant contribution to one of the most important forces in our present society, namely, the development of youth through camping education. As I look at the membership in attendance tonight, I am conscious of the tremendous experience in camp directing which it represents. It has a solid foundation.

While many members are directors of camps in the central part of Canada, some are from other provinces and from the United States. Directors who would like further membership information may write to the Society of Camp Directors, P.O. Box 173, Station "S", Toronto 20.

NEW INFORMATION, SERVICES, PRODUCTS FOR CAMP OPERATORS

INFORMATION SERVICES

—Information Releases — New Product Knowledge
—Service Releases — Production Guidelines
—New Menu Suggestions
—New Quantity Recipes
—Series of Staff Training Helps
"Fundamentals of Good Food Service"

FOOD SERVICE PRODUCTS

—**Bulk Baking Mixes**
(Cakes, Cookies, Muffins, Donuts, Sweet Goods)
—**Pancake Mixes**
(Regular, Just Add Water, Buttermilk, Buckwheat)
—**Deep Fry Batters**
(Fish, Chicken, Fritters, Chops)
—**Hot Cereals**
(Quick, Old Fashioned, Quick Wheatlets)
—**Cold Cereals**
(Cornflakes, Muffets, Puffed Wheat, Puffed Rice, Cap'n Crunch—Assorted Individuals)
—**Hard & Soft Wheat Flours**
(Quaker All Purpose Flour — Saxon Pastry Flour)
—**Burry Biscuits**
(Individually Wrapped — Bulk Packed)

FURTHER DETAILS

Just write or call the Toronto Office — Tel. 222-6568
5385 Yonge St.,
Willowdale, Ont.

We will be glad to supply any further Information desired on Service Helps, Product Knowledge and Delivery Services to your individual camp(s).

Food Service Division

The Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited

Peterborough, Ontario

QUAKER

Burry's

A Classroom Project

THE WASTE THAT JACK BUILT

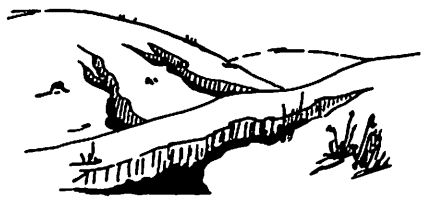
by R. York Edwards, sketches by J. E. Underhill

This variation of "The House that Jack Built" is adapted from a display used in the Manning Park (British Columbia) Nature House to demonstrate what can happen when the land is improperly used. This could form the basis for a school project, changing the wording and sketches to suit conditions in your area. Perhaps photographs could be taken of rivers, dry riverbeds, lakeshores, air and water pollution, abandoned farms, eroded gulleys, junk piles and so on and used instead of, or along with, the sketches. The projects could be done in individual notebooks, or as a group project on a mural or a strip, and might be used as an exhibit during special school functions and as a permanent classroom display. Perhaps in your area a more positive approach can be taken — "This is the Waste that Jack Stopped" — by focussing on land-, stream- or shoreline-improvement schemes.

This is the town
That lay in the waste that
Jack built.

This is the stream
That fed the well
That watered the town
That lay in the waste that
Jack built.

This is the well
That watered the town
That lay in the waste that
Jack built.



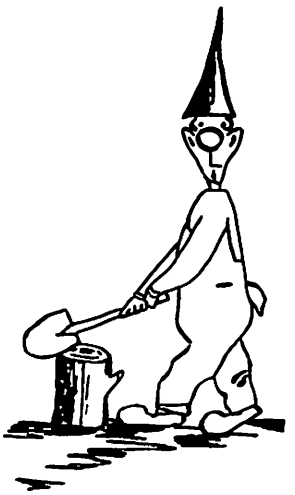
This is the soil eroded and worn
That filled the stream
That dried the well
That killed the town
That lay in the waste that
Jack built.

This is the forest now tattered
and torn
That lost its soil as a desert
was born
That filled the stream
That dried the well
That killed the town
That lay in the waste that
Jack built.

This is the grass all shaven
and shorn
That grew by the forest now
tattered and torn
That lost its soil as a desert
was born
That filled the stream
That dried the well
That killed the town
That lay in the waste that
Jack built.

These are the birds that sang
in the morn
That needed the grass now
shaven and shorn
That grew by the forest all
tattered and torn
That lost its soil as a desert
was born
That filled the stream
That dried the well
That killed the town
That lay in the waste that
Jack built.

These are the farms that stand
forlorn
That once had birds that sang
in the morn
That needed the grass now
shaven and shorn
That grew by the forest all
tattered and torn
That lost its soil as a desert
was born
That filled the stream
That dried the well
That killed the town
That lay in the waste that
Jack built.



This is Jack, a sower of corn,
That ruined the farms that stand forlorn
That once had birds that sang in the morn
That needed the grass now shaven and
shorn
That grew by the forest all tattered and
torn
That lost its soil as a desert was born
That filled the stream
That dried the well
That killed the town
That lay in the waste that Jack built.

Reprinted by permission from Canadian Audubon,
published by the Canadian Audubon Society. Toronto.

CHESTNUT CANOE CO. LTD.

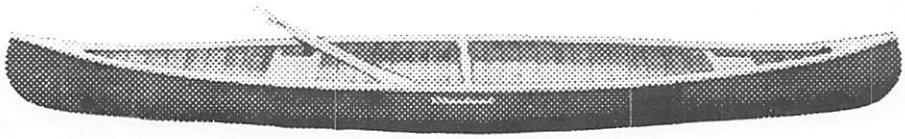
FREDERICTON, N.B.

OVER 70 YEARS OF SERVICE TO
CANADIAN CAMPERS

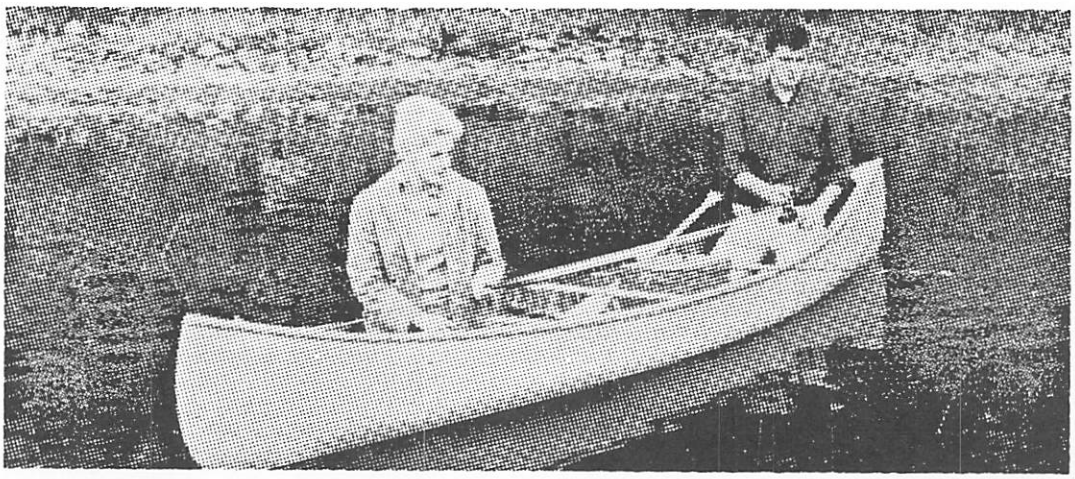
Over 45 Models to choose from.

A Canoe for every purpose

"Go With A Chestnut"



PAL MODEL



KRUGER MODEL

Write to the Chestnut Canoe Co.

For Free Literature and Prices

IN THE CAUSE OF GOOD LEADERSHIP

We in Ontario, have been fortunate in being able to share in leadership seminars, workshops and discussions with Laurence J. Taylor, Vice-President for Leadership Development at Hillsdale College, Michigan. In an effort to share some of his thinking with camp directors across Canada, we have asked his permission to reprint one of his Hillsdale College Leadership Letters. A list of his many other letters is available at a small charge by writing to Hillsdale College Leadership Centre, Hillsdale, Michigan. Single copies may then be ordered, also in bulk, or by regular subscription.

Hillsdale College
Leadership Letter
Vol. III, No. 7, December, 1964.

17 WAYS TO BLOCK COMMUNICATION

An executive in New Jersey asked the question: "What things might a fellow like me be doing in his ordinary rounds which block off communication from his people?" This bulletin begins a listing which space restricted to seventeen. They are addressed to any kind of management. As you read the material, the left column under each item lists the possible action or attitude of management and the right column shows a possible reaction on the part of those who are in the management group. Add a few items, if you like.

Mr. Management:

IF YOU DO THINGS LIKE THIS: | **THEN EXPECT REACTIONS LIKE THESE:**

1. You May Misunderstand or Misinterpret the Part Played By Your Own Authority, Position and Success.

Just being the leader provides built-in barriers to communication which the leader finds it hard to understand. Putting on a manager's coat or moving to that chair in a private office does something to his situation. One man does become unduly impressed with his new spot and is different. Another remains the same but finds that others insulate and isolate him against the very people with whom he must communicate. When he places a premium on being liked and being "just one of the boys," he fails to understand his own power as he directs and disciplines, promotes and demotes. This attitude changes and tempers many factors in communication.

Just as the child *reads* his parents and the pupil *reads* the teacher, so the work group try to *read* the leader and give him what he wants. If it is clear that he has more of a desire to be liked than he does to become the pivotal point for sound judgment and action, he will get what he deserves. His people will give him what he seems to want by screening their words and actions to match his expectations. Good news and happy thoughts will be given to him at once. Bad news and conflicts will be withheld. Without knowing it, all enter into a scheme to deceive and communication is short-circuited to the disadvantage of all.

2. The Simple Failure To Keep People Informed Is One Of The Big Barriers To Communication.

It is so easy to assume that because you see, all have seen; because you know, all know. One of the most used sentences uttered by management, usually in surprise, is: "But I thought you knew that!"

The failure to make clear the *what* and *why* is a natural weakness of those who oversee. Because they have the overview, it is easy to overlook the fact that such perspective must be shared with others, with the most careful reporting.

Few people will admit that they do not know that they have not been informed. Instead, we all tend to bluff, to blunder through, or to sulk, rebel or just sit back and wait. Some people are so far outside of the stadium that they don't even question the game.

But strip a man of information that he needs for successful operation and you have robbed him of his dignity. Without knowing why, he not only loses contact, but he also loses faith in you.

3. A Negative Attitude Toward Things Which Are New and Different Can Shut Off Communication.

How do you react when a change is required? On your answer hangs the initiative and creativity of the people whom you lead. If your record shows a superconcern for maintaining things as they are, you probably stand in the way of good communication with creative people around you. A service record tends to add to the caution which makes a man frown on changing. Risk-taking can never grow old.

Men and women who have a real desire to express their ideas for change and improvement steer clear of a direct collision with your rigidity. They probably try to work out some bright idea for you and then sell you slyly on the notion that you thought of it in the first place. When they try that, they are giving a warning that it is time to check your ability to handle change, constructively.

IF YOU DO THINGS LIKE THIS: | **THEN EXPECT REACTIONS LIKE THESE:**

4. It May Appear That You Prefer Performance To People In Your Method Of Operation.

Often a leader gives the impression that all that counts for him can be measured in terms of profit, production, action and results. The fact that people make all of this possible may never have much evidence from what he says.

This may be a pattern that the leader learned. He assumes that everybody knows of his people concerns. On the other hand, he may not have a high value for people in his operation and this shows, no matter what he says to the contrary.

Again people, trying to read the boss, will tend to shy away from those things which do not apply at once to profit, production, action and results. "Prove that it will show up in the profit column and you will get his ear" is the advice heard so often. This means that subordinates must scheme to find ways to get their superior to listen. This implies a barrier to communication which probably will result in the development of people who will speak the boss's language and communicate as he does.

5. If You Try To Block Off All Feeling, You Automatically Block Communication.

In the interest of being factual, objective and cool in all situations, leaders sometimes announce that they do not want to handle anything that borders on the emotional. This is to deny the very nature of communication — for a person has not communicated unless he has stirred the emotions!

This is not a suggestion that a good manager is one who blows up and off, but there is such a thing as a handicap in "never being out of poise." For some of us, this is a defense against the tricky cross-currents that feeling can bring.

Why show any feeling if the boss thinks that it is a weakness? Any smart subordinate will screen out the feeling which surrounds a problem and report only the facts which obtain. To do this is to allow the most incomplete communication and remove the basis for judgment and corrective action.

Worse than this, he will fear the hidden feelings of his boss as he fears his own and be on guard. Emotions in the open can be handled. Those which are suppressed, by the leader or member, can cause real problems when they do become known.

6. When Discipline Occurs Before Others, the Communication Lines Go Down.

If orders are not followed, when needless mistakes are made, when the inexperienced cost the company money with their blunders, any normal management man must fight the temptation to give vent to his feelings with "on the spot discipline." The best of us do this and are sorry for such indiscretions.

Unfortunately, there are all too many examples of intelligent people who indulge in this luxury as a regular practice. These people seldom think of the damage done to communication in the process.

Cause a man to lose face before others and you may lose him. As a young man said to this writer: "I deserved it, but why did you call me down in front of the secretary?" A man is much more concerned for the opinions and feelings of his peers than he is of his superiors.

The resentment which results from such a loss of face spreads. If a superior will take such action against one; none are safe. The group begins to duck away from danger and communication suffers.

7. Do You Allow Yourself To Become Hurried, Harried and Harrassed?

Some executives seem to be in a kind of professional stew at all times. They give the impression of a swimmer battling the current to move upstream, valiantly and perhaps vainly.

This kind of tension shows in many ways. Sometimes the manager announces that he is pressed, pushes people roughly even as they try to express their ideas. Something about his manner says curtly: "Come to the point and be quick about it."

Pressure telegraphs its message to all who can see. A wise man will decide not to bring up anything of real importance when tension exists which may block a hearing. Why speak when the message won't go through to those who should hear?

Such pressures are contagious. Often one manager can color his total work force as they all press and push. Then the breakdown of communication extends to the entire group, and few know why it occurs.

8. Communication Suffers When A Manager Cannot Admit A Mistake And Always Blames Others.

Some managers, parents and teachers feel that it is wrong to admit a mistake. These people do not believe that there is power in accepting blame for errors and great strength in offering apologies for wrongs which involve others.

Coupled with this is the temptation to look for a scapegoat when things do go wrong. A manager can even persuade himself that he is infallible just from the habit of sidestepping his own mistakes.

It is almost impossible to have any true communication with a person who looks for mistakes in everyone but within himself. "How can you win?" say the men. "When things go well—he did it. When they go wrong, he says 'who did that?' "

Such tactics are divisive, for every man defends himself against the possibility of blame for the errors of others. The pattern of never admitting an error spreads to the ranks and communication rings false.

IF YOU DO THINGS LIKE THIS: **THEN EXPECT REACTIONS LIKE THESE:**

9. Your Reaction When Mistakes Occur May Close The Door On Communication.

When people work together in pressure situations, handling many details, mistakes are sure to occur. Most of us can sit down—now—and tell another how to handle such occurrences. The tough job is to put our precepts into action on the spot.

Dr. J. Clayton Lafferty asks managers three questions: "What did you say when the mistake was made?" "How did you look?" "What did you do?" These action tests, when failed, tend to break communication with one who made the mistake.

What you say, how you looked and what you did when a mistake is made tells the employee just how you value things—in action. People learn never to be found "near the scene of the accident" where a mistake is made lest they become involved and blamed, if their supervisor is vindictive.

The leader who concentrates on "Who did this?" as against "What caused this and how do we avoid it?" will find a blank wall against him in communication. Employees stand together in a ring of silence.

10. When You Fail To Have A Concern for Getting Attention, You Stifle Communication.

Even in these days of transistors, we still have to tune in the radio to get the station we require. The leader who has little concern for this process in dealing with people cannot build the readiness for learning, for education, for growth which proper communication requires.

Every detail must be planned carefully if a speaker would polarize his audience to hear his message. The same care should mark the pre-planning of a manager who would hold the attention of one man or many who must be informed, participate and act.

"When I am called to the home office, I confess that I sit in the lobby and wonder if I will be up to handling the unknowns that the boss will fire at me," said the high-priced manager. Somebody forgot the importance of putting another at ease before beginning the process of communication.

"He paid more attention to his mail and the phone than he did to me. Result — I never said what I came to say." The executive did not seem to know that attention is the first law of learning. Without it nothing happens of consequence.

11. When You Allow Yourself Or Others To Be Unprepared, Communication Suffers.

Strange as it sounds, many of us try to communicate with others in important situations armed with little else than our wits and a pride in spontaneity. We call meetings that we say are important and then do little to prepare ourselves or others to give the maximum of our skills, training and background.

Many a good executive has looked bad because he failed to have basic information. Often the same man helps others look bad by not making clear the structure of the meeting or interview, its goal and a careful notion of what was expected.

"Well, what do you suppose this meeting is about?" asked one man in the conference room. "I wouldn't know," answered another, "And if the old man operates in usual style, he won't be sure, either."

The frustration that is generated in the minds of men who have ideas and who want them to be used purposefully cannot be calculated. But communication suffers, not only from the lack of opportunity to focus the best of each individual's skill, but also from a drop in respect for the manager who would misuse the group which he should lead.

12. Jump To Conclusions Without Evidence and You Will Place Communication Lines In Danger.

Sometimes a man who shows genius in selecting the right market or the best program can be stupid in making judgments which are "people centered."

Because we see as we want to see, hear as we want to hear and make our judgments in terms of ourselves, we need to find ways to discover evidence as we make people decisions. The best parent has his subtle favoritism and the best boss can be "snow jobbed" by a favorite who gets him on the blind side. Do this and communication suffers.

A consistent record of gullibility on the part of a superior will break the "trust-line" of any man. The sense of fairness in his culture makes him rebel.

"Why and how can you talk with a person who is unfair?" This question cuts off communication (temporarily or permanently) between husband and wife, parent and child, leader and led. A person's record which is marked by injustice, blindness, favoritism and deft dishonesty looms up as a block to the most skilled practitioner of the communication arts.

13. Some Of Us Block Off Communication By Deliberately Or Unconsciously Distorting Facts And Ideas.

If you do this, the cause may be unknown to you. Your own tendency to worry, to magnify problems and to minimize possibilities may sneak into the things that you say—without your knowledge.

Some of us are overly pessimistic or overly optimistic for the effect that we think it will have on our people. We must remember that reality is always a matter for personal interpretation. What one gives the accent to by dotting the superlative may not have the same meaning for those who hear.

"Well, we got the old poorhouse pitch in the meeting again today. This is the time of the year for old A.B. to frighten us a little for effect."

Communication like this scares some people and lulls others to sleep. Like the boy who called "Wolf," the manager who distorts things in personal or group meetings will find that people tend to discount or magnify his ideas on their own. The result is such distortion and damage that the communication lines go down and the strategy backfires.

IF YOU DO THINGS LIKE THIS: **THEN EXPECT REACTIONS LIKE THESE:**

14. We Often Forget That How We Say It May Be As Important As What We Say.

The voice is an instrument of the human spirit as well as a medium for the expression of ideas. It reflects the inner feelings of a man—often without his being aware of that reflection.

Your tone of voice gives you away, no matter what you say. The words may be fine, but what of the music? This instrument can be within the control of its owner and should be taken into account and be in his charge. Otherwise, it can block the very communication that it is supposed to produce.

"I knew by the tone of his voice that this was not the time to give him any bad news," said the assistant. He had learned to read his boss well, and used his judgment in deciding what to say.

People judge others by voice more than they know. Voices can show irritation, smugness, hostility, depreciation, self-pity, and insincerity. The manager comes in loud and clear to the ears of his men as well as to their eyes. Right or wrong, the manager's voice may tell others that this is the day to be silent.

15. Communication Suffers When The Experienced Manager Forgets What It Is Like To Lack Experience.

Few of us recognize the part which our own example plays in the development of people. If young men did express themselves in these terms as they look at the successful veteran, that veteran might be shocked and humbled to discover the hero role that he may be playing as he manages men.

That role is endangered when the manager loses his empathy—his ability to feel into the other's situation. When he expects perfection, immediate results and no excuses, he is asking too much of anyone—and certainly of new people.

The manager who is unrealistic in his demands blocks off the inexperienced employee who needs help. Why tell this paragon of virtue, this super-successful man that you are in danger of failing? It may be better to bluff and hope for the best.

The good father, teacher or manager keeps his memory young as he grows old in experience. Failure to do this is to cut the lines of communication to the young. The wise leader must keep the lines open, find ways to help others improve and push for excellence—all at the same time.

16. Fail To Respect the Power Of Your People And You Block Communication.

When some managers complain about communication problems, they mean that their people don't hear, run and do—in that order. Granted that the giving of direct orders has its necessary place, the premium for today's management should be placed on thought, interaction of ideas and reaction in such a way as to tap the full power of all those who are to work together. To do this, a manager must believe in his people, seek feedback from them on information that he gives and make full use of good questions to help continue the flow of ideas.

"Any meeting with him is a one-way conversation," said the young employee. "When I do get a chance to offer an idea, I somehow get the notion that he already has his mind made up and I keep my mouth shut. Funny, he told me that he prized ideas when I first came here."

The young fellow feels enslaved and frustrated with no chance to speak up with his best thinking. Plato said that "a slave is one who gets his purposes from someone else." Nothing relates people to each other like a goal which they worked out and agreed on.

17. We Tend To Forget That We Communicate What We Are.

The eyes of those who are led are so often focused on the leader. A child looks at his parents in terms of all that they mean to him—or should mean. Similarly, an employee or member puts together a mosaic of his superior's record—his philosophy, his working principles, the methods that he uses, the attitudes which are his, the words that he says, even the way in which he says them.

As a management man moves up the ladder in his organization, he moves away from the people with whom he once worked. That movement is both physical in terms of distance and psychological in terms of the feelings of men. Whether or not he can still communicate with those people depends so much on what he is, how his people interpret and value what he is. Hence, he must initiate the bond of trust which underlies all communication.

If you read back through these right hand columns, you will find a desire for leadership which is trustworthy, judicious and exemplary. The management man must balance fact and feeling, keep the lines of communication open at all times, have the willingness to accept positive change, be poised under fire, ask for perfection yet have a willingness to look at even his own mistakes, work for profit but never lose sight of people, know his field and help others know theirs and be an example of all that he asks of others!

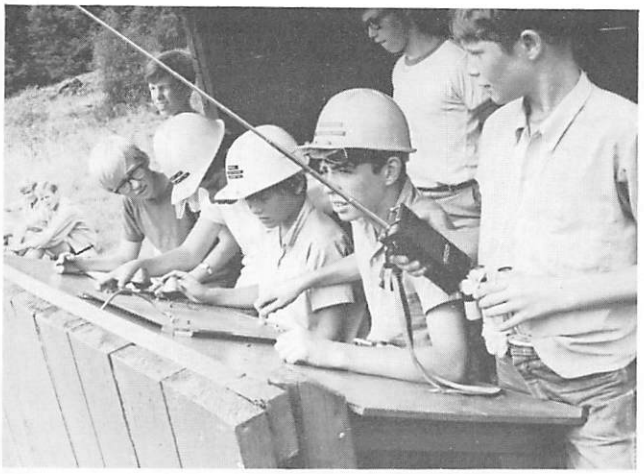
Before you protest, remember that these expectations are the source of power for management. Don Phillips likes to say that people want to trust their leader and that this is leadership's great advantage. This feeling must become a fact for positive management and undergird all communication.

Reprinted by permission, Hillsdale College Leadership Letter, Vol. III, No. 7, December, 1964.

ROCKETRY AT CAMP TAWINGO

by Harry Brown

Assistant Camp Director (Administration) Camp Tawingo



"One minute to launch, and counting."
"Radio Control Officer, contact the Search and Recovery Team."
"Recorder—name of the rocket."
"Range Guard, hoist the warning flag."
"Safety Officer, light the warning flare."
"Ten seconds to lift off and counting."
"Master Armourer, insert the key."
"Fire the launch panel."
"Fire Control Switch, on."
"All systems are go,—5 seconds to launch."
"4 seconds!"
"3 seconds!"
"2 seconds!"
"1 second!"
"FIRE!"
"Remove the key—all switches off."

Does this sound much like a camp program? It could be because this is the launch procedure we use at Camp Tawingo.

Are you still interested?

This year we wanted to introduce a program for senior boys which would be fun, hold their interest and at the same time give them some challenge. So far we have been successful on all three counts with many of our boys.

Today most boys are as eager to launch rockets as we were to fly model aircraft and for the same reasons. However, many boys are frustrated because they are not allowed to get into the field of model rocketry. Rocketry then becomes an excellent activity for camp because it is a program which cannot easily be duplicated in the city.

Is it dangerous? No, not anymore than many of the other worthwhile programs which are carried on at camp. Like waterfront activities, rocketry has definite safety measures which must be taken in order to ensure the safety of the campers.

We began our rocketry program before camp started by obtaining a licence from the Canadian Rocketry Society. This body in conjunction with the federal government controls the launching of model rockets. Some of these regulations include such things as the weight of the rocket, and fuel package. In addition, safety measures are taken. No persons may be closer than 25 feet to a rocket about to be launched. All rockets must be electrically ignited. A list of all the regulations and safety measures are included in the literature supplied by the Canadian Rocketry Society.

Our next step was to purchase several rocket kits along with a good supply of appropriate engines. Once camp started groups of campers built the model rockets, constructed a wooden bunker, erected a flag pole and generally cleared a recovery area. Launch teams were then picked from the interested campers who had helped in the program.

The final "countdown" was under way and other campers were invited as spectators to view the launching. Here too the senior boys were responsible for crowd control and hosting the official party as they entered the launch area.

The rockets were then armed and placed on the gantry as the first launch team went into "alert". While the last seconds ticked off the whole area responded in anticipation of our first "blast off". The rocket ignited on command, followed a smooth flight pattern, and returned to the recovery area where alert members of the team located their find and returned it to the bunker.

If you want to see an eager team of boys in action from "rocket builders" to launch officer watch a team such as this in the final ten seconds of their countdown which will climax a program which has taken nearly two weeks to complete.

Many skills can be learned or revitalized in this kind of program and as the participants become more skilled, sophistication may be added. Boys

POOL MAN Limited

Water Fun & Safety Items
Playground Equipment
Transhailers
Water Pumps and Softeners

Write for Catalogue

11 Oakland Ave.
Weston, Ont. - 244-5513

might do such additional activities as calculating the height of the apogee, graphing the trajectory of a rocket and then comparing it to the flight plan. If the boys become highly skilled they might even design and build a rocket of their own.

How much equipment is required and how much will it cost are questions which are sure to be asked. The essential equipment which includes a launch panel with controlled ignition systems, a car battery, some rock kits and some suitable engines is very reasonable. We offered the programs during four different periods of camp for a budget of less than one hundred dollars.

Additional equipment such as hard hats, field glasses, walkie talkies, tape recorders and a loud hailer are of considerable benefit to the launch team but they are not essential.

What do the boys themselves think of this kind of program? Let me list a few of the comments which boys made during one of our launches:

"Man, look at her go."

"Where did it go? I've lost it."

"The wind has it—get that recovery team after it."

"Man, this is great!"

"Don't let it touch the ground."

"We've got it and it seems to be in perfect condition, so we are returning it to the bunker, over."

"Roger, good work, Recovery Team."

"Boy, this was great—when can we do it again?"

With this kind of enthusiasm, I am sure we will have no trouble holding the interest of our senior boys again next year.

SPORTS EQUIPMENT

We specialize in Crests, Crested Shirts, Jackets etc., specially designed for your camp requirements.

We carry complete inventory

On: Trampolines, Volleyball, Softball, Basketball, Indoor and Outdoor Games, Life Saving Equipment, Shuffleboard, Tetherball, Archery, Flag Football, First Aid Kits at wholesale prices.

JACK WATSON

SPORTING GOODS LTD.

30 Mobile Dr., Toronto 16

Phone 757-2844 **free Catalogue**

THE VERY BEST

SOLID FOAM

MATTRESSES

for

TRAILERS COTTAGES

BOATS CAMPS

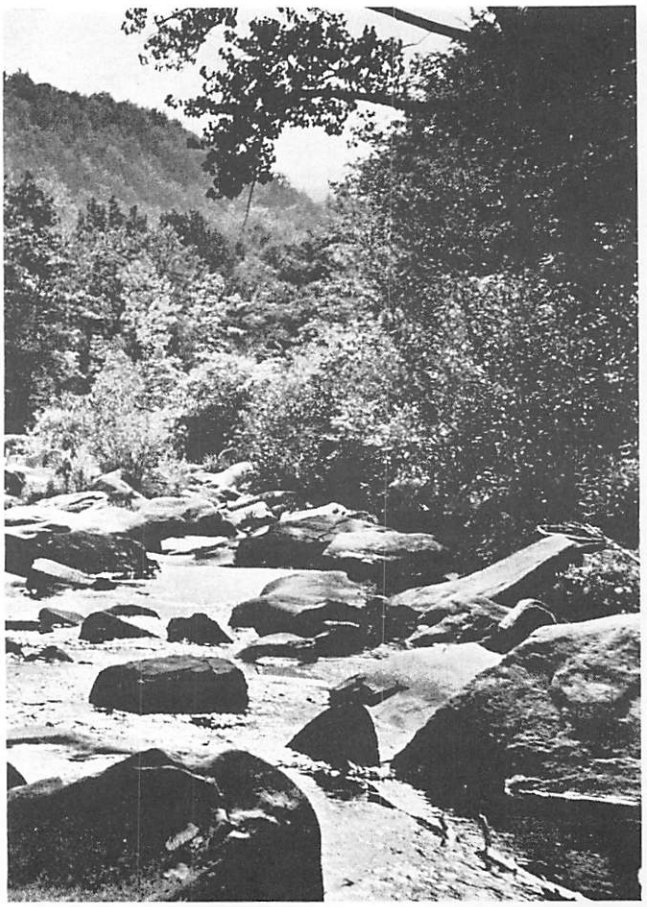
at the lowest prices

FOAM SALES REG'D

47 CROCKFORD BLVD.

SCARBOROUGH, ONT.

751-0561



THEY CAMP IN GREECE TOO

by Ann Prewitt, Director, Northway Lodge

We paused for a stop as the car rounded a curve and the plains of Marathon stretched before us. Like the ancient Greek soldiers spying down upon the Persians 2,000 years ago, we scanned the level plain as it spread out into the glittering Aegean Sea.

"Over on the far right is St. Andrew's Camp which we will visit next", said George Stathos. Mr. Stathos is Head of the Foreign Press Division of the Prime Minister's Office who was kind enough to provide a car and driver, as well as spend a whole day himself, showing me some of the many, many children's camps in Greece. This journey was typical of famed Greek hospitality.

In the land where the Olympics started I shouldn't have been surprised to find that they believe so strongly in camps for children. Out of a population of 8 million they send approximately 400,000 children to camp each summer for 3 weeks or longer. This is probably the highest percentage of any country.

Greeks, especially, love their children. Because of the dowry that must be provided, they generally do not marry until they are in their thirties. The dowry may take almost any form, such as furniture for an apartment, but it is difficult to save when wages are so very low. Brothers are expected to help their fathers provide dowries for their sisters. So the couples strolling in Zappian Park on Sunday afternoons, with their long-awaited little children, are inclined to look more like very young grandparents.

There is widespread backing and acceptance of camps. For example, a bank, such as The National, with all its branches, has a camp for their employees' children up in the mountains. The camp is free and each employee is automatically docked to supply a fund to run it. Banks, Lawyers, Accountants, shop owners of Athens, as well as other trade or professional groups have camps for their children.

In addition there are privately owned camps, Scout camps and YM and YWCA camps.

Governmental groups, such as the Municipality of Athens, have camps for their children. By far the greatest percentage of children go to camps run by the Department of Education and the Department of Social Welfare of the Greek Government. The teachers in the classrooms select the campers, favoring those who particularly need camp from the health point of view.

The Athens YMCA has a very modern camp on the island of Salamis with facilities for over 200 boys per period. The YWCA has recently discontinued their camp but are building anew with a government loan at Rethymnon on the island of Crete. Although the plans are still indefinite, Ellie Popatheophilon, the Program Director, hopes to use this camp for older girls and, not only have regular camp activities, but also teach two subjects, such as English and mathematics, as well.

Generally speaking, the activities are more limited than at camps as we know them in North America. The emphasis is on health. A private camp, Kinderland Hellas, Kakamos, Attilis, takes 200 children from 5 to 12 during July and August. They sleep in 8-bed doubly insulated tents and their buildings are mainly a dining room, modern kitchen, and convalescant house. They have swings, a small swimming pool, and stage. The campers play games, enjoy dances, music, campfire, climbing and sea sports. Excursions are arranged by boat to nearby islands. The fee is 145 drachmas a day, which is about $4.35 . . . . . an expensive camp. Foreign children are welcome for long or short periods.

Like most Greek camps, Kinderland is completely fenced with high cyclone wire fencing, topped with barbed wire. There are guards all night and all day. On the drive down to Sounion with Mr. Stathos we looked into camp after camp, all securely fenced.

The government camps are all free while other camps run by the Y's, Banks, etc., may vary in fees from nothing to a small charge for laundry . . . on up. Some private schools have their own camps but none are very expensive by western standards.

Our car wound down the hillside to the flat plain below. Mr. Stathos pointed out the strange vertical hill in the centre near the sea that is the common grave for the 192 Greek soldiers who were lost at the battle of Marathon in 490 B.C. (I don't know what became of the 6,400 Persians who were also killed.)

Just south of this strange 'monument' to the victorious Greeks is St. Andrew's Camp by the seashore, the largest and finest camp run by the Departments of Education and Social Welfare.

St. Andrew's can take 3,000 children at a time who are divided into two groups. Each group is further divided into sections of 40 children. For

each group of 40 there are one professional teacher and four High School age assistants. The teacher and High School counsellors are all unpaid volunteers which makes for a very high quality of interested leadership. (Volunteers from Canada and the U.S. should write directly to the Head of the Department of Education, Athens.) The campers come for a period of three weeks.

The small groups are flexible and highly independent of each other. There is much emphasis on crafts and especially plays. They carry on the long strong tradition of the Greek theatre.

St. Andrew's is very much an open air camp because the weather is gorgeous. The kitchen and dining areas are open and unscreened. Kitchen equipment is very modern stainless steel and the children get 2,000 calories a day, with fish twice and meat four times a week.

For sports they play soccer and volley-ball and swim in the sea.

Perhaps camps actually began in 776 BC with the nine-day Olympic games and festivals. Of all the valuable gifts the Greeks have bestowed upon the world, the modern camp to-day is beholden to them for the Olympic spirit of fairness, good sportsmanship and a true enjoyment of life.

JOHN LECKIE LIMITED

Wall Tents, Scout Tents, Tarps,

Sleeping Bags, Etc.

also

Snowmobile Suits and Gauntlets

30 UPJOHN ROAD, DON MILLS, ONT.

445-3400

Lewiscraft

If you enjoy working with your hands (so many people do), then you will appreciate the contents of our new 1970

CRAFT CATALOGUE and IDEA BOOK

Its 132 pages are full of Craft ideas, basic instructions and materials you can use during your creative leisure hours. Many craftworkers consider it a reference book on contemporary Arts 'n Crafts. So, if **you** enjoy working with your hands and would like a complimentary copy, simply send us your name and address.

Lewiscraft

284-286 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO 2B, CANADA

HOBART
Food Machines

Meat Choppers
Vertical/Cutter Mixers
Mixers Potato Peelers
Food Slicers
Power Meat Saws
Steakmasters Portion Scales
Dish and Glass Washers
Food Cutters
Food Waste Disposers
Power Dicers Patty Machines
Instant - Hot Water Dispensers
Pre-Rinse Sprays

●

The Hobart Manufacturing Company Limited

Don Mills, Ontario
BRANCHES ACROSS CANADA

THE YOUNG NATURALIST —

an indispensable aid to the camper and camp counsellor in Natural Science

Write today for a Free sample copy.

THE FEDERATION OF ONTARIO NATURALISTS

maintains one of the largest selections of Natural Science books in Canada

Visit or telephone the office for our catalogue.

FEDERATION OF ONTARIO NATURALISTS

1262 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills, Ont.

444-8419

YOUR CAMPERS WILL ENJOY

SCHNEIDERS

FAMOUS FOR QUALITY FOOD PRODUCTS

J. M. SCHNEIDER LIMITED

KITCHENER, ONTARIO **519—745-7321**

BI-MOR FROZEN FOOD SERVICE LTD.

DISTRIBUTORS OF
FROZEN FOODS, VEGETABLES, SEA FOODS, MEATS, ETC.

★ KRAFT FOODS
★ NESTLES
★ GENERAL FOODS
★ E. D. SMITH
★ RICH'S PRODUCTS
★ WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS

Twice Weekly Refrigerated Service in Muskoka, Lake of Bays and Haliburton
TORONTO OFFICE 742-4755

Favourite Poems from Woodfire and Candlelight

by Mary S. Edgar

Not many camp directors are fortunate enough to own a copy of Miss Edgar's first book, now out of print. However, Canadian Camping will print, from time to time, a collection which may be clipped to form a book of reference for Morning Watch, Sunday service or discussion group quotations.

To An Old Camper

You may think, my dear, when you grow quite old
  You have left camp days behind;
But I know the scent of wood-smoke
  Will always call to mind
    Little fires at twilight
    And trails you used to find.

You may think someday you have quite grown up
  And feel most worldy wise:
But suddenly from out the past
  A vision will arise
    Of merry folk with bare brown knees
    And laughter in their eyes.

You may live in a house built to your taste
  In the choicest part of town
But some day for the old camp togs
  You'd change your latest gown,
    And trade it all for a balsam bed
    When the stars all night look down.

You may find yourself grown wealthy
  With all that gold can buy
But you'll know wealth ne'er can purchase
  Those days 'neath an open sky.
    With fun, a sense of freedom
    And camp friends standing by.

For once you have been a camper,
  Something has come to stay
Deep in your heart forever,
  Which nothing can take away;
    And Heaven can only be Heaven
    With a camp in which to play.

I Have a Mountain

I have a mountain in my soul
For pilgrimage and far-off goal
No landscape is completely fair
Unless in dream's my mountain's there.
I see it wrapped in mists of dawn
Rose tinted, shy, a thing withdrawn,
Shadow and sun it wears at noon,
At dusk it clasps a crescent moon.
Since first I loved a high blue hill
Long, low horizons never fill
The need I have for peaks that rise
To catch the light of changing skies.

A Camp Recipe

A lake-bowl of water, hill-rimmed
  and blue
Sprinkle with sunshine, diffused
  through and through
Flavouring from miles of evergreen
  trees
Stir altogether with clear northern
  breeze.
Add a flash of white wings, the dash
  of a brook
Or a slow-dropping stream from a
  fern-hidden nook.
Allure all the children from all kith
  and kin.
And after much sorting, and much
  merry din
Place them in cabins where each has
  a friend.
Provide them with fun and some
  leisure to spend.
Season with crafts, with sailing and
  trips,
With riding and tennis, canoeing and
  and dips.
Toast by a fire, or bake in the sun
Until every camper is perfectly done.
Keep them in safety eight weeks, or
  till brown:
Then they are ready to serve back
  in town.

In Lighter Vein

Once there was a Camper
  At Camp-Craft she excelled
Kabobs and stews were specialties
  Her puddings always jelled.
She learned the art of building fires,
  The kind of wood to choose,
The surest way to pitch a tent
  The sort of axe to use.
Back home in town, when camp was
  done
  Of all her skills she'd boast:
Her family grew skeptical,
  For she burned the morning toast!

ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY OF CANADA

by Jocelyn Palm

Executive Secretary, Royal Life Saving Society (Canada)

The Royal Life Saving Society Canada, recognizing the need to keep its program current by encouraging training in the best possible techniques, has made revisions to the program effective January 1, 1970. The water rescue program consists of the Elementary Award, Intermediate Award, Bronze Medallion, Bronze Cross, Award of Merit, Distinction Award, and the Diploma. Training in resuscitation, for which no aquatic facilities are required, may be accomplished through the earning of the Junior and Senior Resuscitation Awards.

The revisions to the program place an emphasis on realism in the rescue items encouraging candidates to recognize the risks involved, and therefore exercise good judgment. Test items within each award have been analyzed and are consistant with the lifesaving principles presented in the Canadian Life Saving Manual of the Society. New and useful techniques have been included in the program which should be attractive to the growing number of persons concerned with equipping themselves for lifesaving emergencies.

The revisions have been printed in booklet form for insertion into the current Manual. Copies of these booklets are now available from your Provincial Branch Office of the R.L.S.S.

THE EXAMINATION FORMS HAVE BEEN CHANGED AND WILL BE AVAILABLE AFTER JANUARY 1, 1970. CAMP DIRECTORS AND THEIR WATERFRONT PERSONNEL SHOULD REQUEST THIS INFORMATION AND MATERIAL WELL IN ADVANCE OF NEXT SUMMER'S ACTIVITIES.

It is to be hoped that through the revised program more of your campers will receive valuable lifesaving training.

NORTH WEST CANVAS LIMITED

Manufacturers of
Trip and Incamp Tents, Flys, Packsacks,
Tarps, Sleeping Bags, Etc., Made of Nylon,
Sail Silk, Fabrine, Cotton, etc.
AlsoFoam Mattresses and General Repairs

1356 Regina Street, North Bay, Ontario

Telephone 474-2777

NOW

PIES FOR CAMPS

Wise camps use Stafford's pie filling and bake a pie in HALF THE TIME. Stafford's pie filling is ready-to-use. Just pour it in the pie shell, and pop it in the oven. Out comes a tender, flaky pie no camper can resist, with his favorite filling — pineapple, mincemeat, raisin, raspberry, blueberry, cherry, apple, boysenberry, apricot, peach or strawberry and rhubarb.

See your Stafford man for pickles, relish, mayonnaise, mustard, hot chocolate, canned fruits and vegetables, tea, jams and toppings . . . all with that homemade flavour.

Stafford **FOODS LIMITED**

37 Hanna Ave. - Toronto 3

366-8021

BRANCHES:
MONCTON, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, CALGARY, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER

MY RELATIONSHIP WITH GOD

by Margaret Govan, Director, Camp Onawaw

I cannot direct a camp where God is left out

Since I am part of Him (infintesimal though it is) and He is part of me, I cannot be a whole person without Him. I cannot in all honesty, direct a camp with only part of myself. So the Supreme Being beyond and within the universe is present at camp.

I do not expect to give any camper my religion. Each camper is unique; her religion, if she have one, is also unique. But I do plan to give her time, opportunity, and stimulation to find God and learn more about Him for herself. I will try, as far as I am able, to see that a positive atmosphere pervades camp, where the 'good things' of life are revered, accepted and lived. Sir Richard Livingstone, the great British educationalist, says that children must experience democracy by living in that atmosphere. For the duration of the camp period I crave that children live in what, for lack of a better term, I have to call a religious atmosphere.

This means that the tone of the camp . . . which ultimately depends on my relationships with staff and campers . . . must be one of tolerance, understanding, helpfulness, expecting the best and sharing the best. It must be honest and sincere, a place where people can be themselves without fear (I am afraid it sounds like hitching one's wagon to a star . . . but I believe we have immeasurable sources of help and strength.)

This, of course, means that the staff must be the kind of people that are worthy of imitation by campers. They too must be tolerant, understanding, concerned, appreciative, kind, considerate, able to put themselves across, aware of goodness and beauty and the joy of living. They must come from varied backgrounds and experiences, so that horizons are broadened. Above all they must be real people.

This means that there must be self-discipline in camp. Because a camp, if it is to be warm and friendly, if the campers are to respect the rights of other campers, must learn to restrain behaviour which prevents others from living fully. They must also realize that privileges go hand in hand with responsibilities. That honestly and integrity are not just a matter of words.

Programme must be worth-while . . . honest teaching and concern for associate learnings such as courtesy, punctuality, courage; opportunity for creativity; games in which people count as well as the playing; songs and stories and plays worthy of being remembered; time for dreaming, talking, and living. Campers must be encouraged to make decisions within their scope, and be given time and opportunity to discuss the values which make for good citizenship within the camp community. (Again to quote Livingstone: democracy must be discussed as soon as a child is old enough to appreciate his place in society.)

There must be chapel services, morning watch, or something similar, for there must be time to meet God. He can so easily be forgotten in our busy-ness. Not too much time: there is no room for boredom but time enough to gain perspective for the day. The topics must be relevent and pertinent to the campers' lives and experiences, and the format varied from day to day. Such topics as:

wonder, appreciation for the marvellous 'happenings' in the natural world as triggered off by a special sunset, a rainbow, northern lights, a starry night, reflections, colour, sound, etc.

conservation with emphasis on preserving the beauty and natural surroundings for others to enjoy.

respect and acceptance of one's self, purposes, standards and values.

Cabin relationships emphasizing respect and appreciation for the unique and different in persons, giving and sharing, and accepting from others, being responsible, doing whatever has to be done to the best of one's ability.

thankfulness.

sympathy and understanding in times of difficulties and sorrow.

courage.

inner security based on a philosophy of life.

and the cardinal sins of campers: selfishness, quarrelling, lying, stealing and borrowing without responsibility; lack of self-discipline, teasing to the point of hurting.

as well as all the other matters which turn up in the camp community.

Those leading in these services must have as much know-how and belief in what they are doing, as the staff appointed to teach swimming or riding or crafts! It is not something that you just pick out of the air.

A cabin counsellor must make opportunity for the camper who wants to say personal prayers. It has to be done so that there is no embarrassment, fear of being different, or even a feeling of superiority. Also to listen and discuss, and listen again. None of this is easy and the counsellor, in most cases, will require help and direction.

What of results? They are intangible for the most part. But you can see them in the campers' attitude towards the chapel, in a growing sense of values, in relationships. Most of all it comes out years afterwards in conversation with an old camper.

IN THE KIND OF WORLD IN WHICH WE THE SPIRIT MUST NOT BE ALLOWED TO DIE OF STARVATION.

Lily

SYMBOL
of
CONVENIENCE
in
FOOD SERVICE

You'll reduce labour cost where you want it most . . . right in your kitchen with Lily Disposable Cups, Plates and Dishes. And you'll get better, faster and easier meal-time service (sanitary too).

For complete information and samples write to:

LILY CUPS LIMITED
MERCHANDISING DEPT.,
P.O. BOX 4020, TERMINAL "A"
TORONTO, ONTARIO

MEDICAL SUPPLIES FOR CAMPS?

Starkmans of course, because we have been supplying all the major camps for over 37 years.

Starkmans **wholesale** division gives you one source of supply—fast service, and all orders are shipped the same day received.

You are sure of the finest First Aid equipment, drugs and medicines, call or write, and remember **low, low prices** prevail at Starkmans.

"In the Service of Medicine"

STARKMAN
CHEMISTS LIMITED
1243 Bathurst St., Toronto
535-3103

Point of view on Life Jackets

by Kirk A. W. Wipper

The issues surrounding life jacket use, especially for canoe trippers is one which continues to persist and is under review by a variety of committees and agencies in the aquatic field.

Clearly, canoe tripping camps have a dual responsibility in insuring the safety of their own campers, and beyond that to provide an example to the many thousands who travel in the wilderness without the advantage of adequate educational programs to prepare them for canoe or even kayak travel.

This writer is aware that the life jacket issue has vascillated to and fro: from the use of life jackets on canoe trips to the stand that proper canoe education programs are available and therefore that life jackets are unnecessary encumbrances The arguments supporting each of the two positions need not be reviewed here What is more significient it what may be regarded as a compromise that this writer wishes to put forward. Further, it is in essence a refinement of a previous article written on the subject.

Life jackets should be carried on canoe trips; one for each paddler, and placed in a readily accessible place in the canoe. The conditions under which they must be worn are as follows:

1. Fatique from extended effort, hot weather or other exhausting conditions.
2. Illness
3. Injury
4. Unusually cool weather conditions
5. Unknown River paddling or where water levels fluctuate from dam controls, etc.
6. Dangerous but navigable fast waters with difficult landing points or obstructed portages etc.
7. Impending sudden storms or impulsive changeable winds while en route to shore.

The recommended jacket for canoe trippers is one which incorporates the small sealed air pocket principle and is currently manufactured in Canada. Lightness, durability, comfort, and a high flotation factor are all advantages of the new model. Another feature is the freedom of arm movement allowed by the new design.

In putting forward the above point of view for life jackets, it is presumed that the leadership for canoe trips has specific qualification in rescue procedures. Each sternsman on a canoe journey should have "current" standards of life saving i.e. Bronze Medallion, R.L.S.S. or its full equivalent. Further a high level of physical and mental fitness should be maintained to cope with the unusual demands inherent in canoe travel emergencies.

Naturally the use of life jackets can never be regarded, in an way, as a substitute for camper expertness in the water especially as it applies to the particular problems of canoe and kayak travel. Insofar as it is possible, simulation of canoe tripping emergencies should be part of the training experience for wilderness travellers. Further, the trip leader should have either by experience or by inquiry, knowledge of what to expect on the trip being taken. Knowing this, a realistic decision ought to be made on the readiness of campers for the anticipated voyage.

Finally it is admitted that the element of adventure in camping is and must continue to be an important consideration. The thrill, excitement and daring of wilderness travel does evoke enthusiastic response from young people. There is an unique appeal in the opportunity that camping proffers for freedom to express, to venture, to explore, to discover, to improvise, to innovate, to cope with the unknown. Perhaps Browning's lines best reveal the spirit being described in "Ever over the next brown rise, I expect some wonderful thing to flatter my eyes". Such freedom, however, must be accompanied with a clear awareness of the responsibilities which belong to the camper, his leader and ultimately with the sponsoring organization.

Some decisions must be made! First an appraisal of the values of each project must be considered. Is the plan one which will produce worthy results or is it an exercise in foolhardiness? Secondly, having concluded that a planned outing is of value to the participants, some realistic calculation must be made of the risks involved. Those risks must be intelligently counterbalanced by precautions which will not detract unduly from the adventure of planned experience. It is from this line of reasoning that the writer has resolved to use life jackets under the terms and conditions outlined above.

C.I.T. SPEAKING

by Carolyn Ann Bennett

This essay was prepared in November, 1967, following Carolyn's participation in the leadership training programs at the Ontario Camp Leadership Centre (Bark Lake), Sarrow Lake Camp and Camp Shawanga.

A statement in the foreword of the CAMP COUNSELLOR'S MANUAL could prove frightening to the first year counsellor. It states, "Directors of all types of camps agree that the focal point of success or failure in morale, camp spirit, harmony, co-operation, true education, and character growth is the tent leader or cabin counsellor". The passage concludes by stating that although good food, sanitation, health and water safety are necessary, the more important gains in attitude, improvement in personal habits, enrichment of friendship, and growth of personality are usually traceable to the influence of an able and consecrated counsellor. If thoroughly understood, these statements prove to be the key to successful counselling. Any person who has been a counsellor and found satisfaction in contributing positively to the growth and development of her cabin group, knows that the effort is worthwhile.

If Norman Rockwell were to illustrate the ideal counsellor for the cover of POST, we could probably guess beforehand how she might appear. She would be of average build, neatly dressed, sporting a sun hat, clutching paddle, bow, fishing rod, mask, snorkel and fins, guitar, tennis racquet and knapsack. Most evident (in spite of the equipment) would be an understanding and enthusiastic smile. Of course, the drawing would be an exageration but certainly all her gear would demonstate one of the prerequisites of a good counsellor – ability in camping skills. Campers admire counsellors who excel in some skill; swimming, canoeing, sailing, campcraft, music or story-telling. Ability in these various skills helps build the counsellor's self-confidence, a basis from which she can proceed to develop leadership skills.

However, it is of little use to be expert in skills if one cannot convey these to campers. In

FREEZE-DRIED FOODS

Meats • Vegetables • Fruits
Egg Dishes • Sandwich Mixes
Main Dishes • Large Packs

Write for price lists and brochure

to

FREEZE-DRY FOODS LTD.
579 Speers Road
OAKVILLE - ONTARIO

For All Marine Camping Needs . . .

SKIS - LIFEJACKETS
ROPE, SAILS, FLAGS
NAUTICAL CLOTHING
FOUL WEATHER GEAR
ALL BOATING APPAREL
DECK SHOES
SAILBOAT HARDWARE
POWER BOAT HARDWARE

. . . Write for our complete '70 catalogue

Tom Taylor
MARINE DISTRIBUTORS
LIMITED
136 Adelaide St. East at Jarvis
TORONTO, CANADA
362-8586

camp counselling the emphasis is placed upon oral communication of skills rather than actual performance. The advantage of possessing skill to some degree is acknowledged. It is a surprising but accepted fact that often the skill experts are not the best teachers. It is reasoned that an instructor who herself has had difficulty mastering a skill will be more alert to the problems experienced by the learners. A counsellor should not decide that she cannot teach for the reason that she cannot perform perfectly. Some of the best diving coaches in the world cannot themselves perform the dives they teach. A good instructor must have a basis of technical knowledge and be capable of conveying this in a clear and concise manner. The interest and enthusiasm of the learner must be maintained.

Skills are only a small part of organized camping. More important is the leadership and guidance given to every camper. In this respect counselling becomes a twenty-four hour a day job and it is in this area that one reaps the greatest satisfaction. A counsellor must be prepared to awaken at three or four in the morning to talk intelligently to a homesick or frightened camper. Moments such as these can be trying, but through the summer some little thing will happen that makes the counsellor know that she is contributing to the development of the camper. These moments give the counsellor a special warm feeling. Leadership qualities are revealed in the ability to initiate, to make the campers feel they thought of the idea themselves; to make effective judgments — the rule, "If in doubt — don't"; to be responsible — the counsellor, camper, director and parent have a stake in camping; to organize both herself and others; to accept criticism — a necessity for smooth relations between staff. These leadership qualities usually improve during the summer and eventually become natural responses.

With skill and leadership ability, the camp counsellor must posses personal characteristics which ensure an enjoyable summer for herself and others. One such quality is good grooming at all times. There is a great temptation to return absolutely filthy from a canoe trip . . . soap and water are available! Keenness is important in that no one can expect campers to become enthusiastic if the counsellor is not. Counsellors should be impartial and mix readily and easily with compers and staff. The most important quality of a good counsellor is something called "emotional maturity". This is a pretentious term but simply amounts to the quality one thinks of first in a favorite counsellor. As a camper one could never find a name for it, but it was just that she knew how to handle every situation; make the fairest decision; was patient and always had a sense of humor in the most difficult circumstances. She was "terrific" and it was mainly these personal characteristics which were so impressive.

I guess each of us would like to be the counsellor our campers looked back upon as their favourite. However, we would also want to feel that we were the type of counsellor we would entrust with our own children. I would conclude that an individual should be a mixture of both along with one or two magical powers in order to be totally effective as a camp counsellor.

When You Buy Remember Our Advertisers:

Bi-Mor Frozen Food Service, Ltd. 19

Chestnut Canoe Co., Ltd. 10

Continental Casualty Company ..... Outside Back

Foam Sales Reg'd. 16

Federation of Ontario Naturalists 19

Freeze-Dry Foods, Ltd. 25

Gibbons Foods ..... Inside Front

Hobart Manufacturing Co., Ltd. 19

Jiffy Products, Inc. 27

John Leckie, Ltd. 18

Lewiscraft 18

Lily Cups, Limited 23

North West Canvas, Ltd. 21

Pool Man Limited 15

Quaker Oats Co. of Canada, Ltd. 7

J. M. Schneider, Limited 19

Stafford Foods, Limited 21

Starkman Chemists, Ltd. 23

Tom Taylor Marine Distributors, Ltd. 25

Jack Watson Sporting Goods, Ltd. 16

NEW!

FROM *Jiffy* PRODUCTS INC.

Camper's multi-use repair kits for 1970

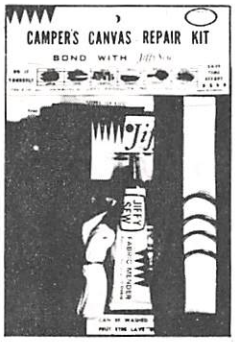
- **QUALITY DESIGNED**
- **PACKAGED TO SELL**
- **ENABLING "ON-THE-SPOT" REPAIRS**

Repair: tents, tarpaulins, boat covers, boat sails, truck covers, beach and laundry bags, pack sacks, awnings, deck chairs, curtains, scouting equipment . . .

air mattresses, sleeping bags, rubber boats, ground sheets . . . netting, peg-straps etc.

Replace: grommets and snaps, broken zippers etc.
while camping, scouting, boating, hunting, fishing or on the farm.

ITEM 101



Camper's Multi-Use Repair Kit
Sugg. Ret. Price $4.25 ea.

ITEM 102

Jiffy Air Mattress Repair Kit
Sugg. Ret. Price $0.98 ea.

ITEM 104

Jiffy Sew Canvas Repair Kit
Sugg. Ret. Price $0.98 ea.

ITEM 110

Grommet Patch Kit
Sugg. Ret. Price $1.49 ea.

ITEM 112

72" HD Zipper Kit
Sugg. Ret. Price $4.98 ea.

ITEM 126

Grommet Installation Kit
Sugg. Ret. Price $7.98 ea.

ITEM 127

Snap Fastener Installation Kit
Sugg. Ret. Price $2.98 ea.

JIFFY PRODUCTS INC., MONTREAL, P.Q., CANADA.

Since 1954 campers have been paid over one quarter of a million dollars from this plan. Benefits paid are increasing each year — proof of the need for your CAMP-GUARD plan.

*A choice of plans for all organizational, church and private camps providing broad medical expense protection for each accident and each sickness at low cost group rates for both campers and staff members.

Put CAMP-GUARD on your programme. Display this symbol and let parents know your camp is covered. This symbol of outstanding coverage assures them you take added interest in your camper's welfare, by providing a CAMP-GUARD accident and sickness plan.

Your local insurance agent will help you choose the right plan for your camp; or write our nearest office for full particulars.

this CAMP is PROTECTED by CAMP-GUARD ACCIDENT and SICKNESS INSURANCE

DISPLAY THIS SYMBOL

STICKERS AVAILABLE FOR YOUR STATIONERY

CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY

VANCOUVER 5,
Suite 410, 1281 West Georgia St.
MUtual 4-6381

160 Bloor St. East
TORONTO
924-4692

5 Place Ville Marie
MONTREAL 2, QUEBEC
VIctor 9-5303

Suite 660, 1 Thornton Court, EDMONTON, GA. 4-7322

202-209 Notre Dame, WINNIPEG 2, WH. 3-8723

Suite 403, 600 6th Avenue S.W., CALGARY, AM. 3-1937